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# The State Journal

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.

By mail, three months, \$2.50  
By mail, one year, \$8.00  
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JUNE—1896.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

## BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

The Topeka Daily State Journal now has a circulation of

**10,678.**

which is greater than that of any daily or Sunday paper in Kansas.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1896.

The issues of the Topeka Daily State Journal from the first day of March, 1896, to the 31st day of March, 1896, inclusive, have been as follows:

Sunday, March 1	10,608
Monday, March 2	10,525
Tuesday, March 3	10,525
Wednesday, March 4	10,525
Thursday, March 5	10,525
Friday, March 6	10,525
Saturday, March 7	10,525
Sunday, March 8	10,525
Monday, March 9	10,525
Tuesday, March 10	10,525
Wednesday, March 11	10,525
Thursday, March 12	10,525
Friday, March 13	10,525
Saturday, March 14	10,525
Sunday, March 15	10,525
Monday, March 16	10,525
Tuesday, March 17	10,525
Wednesday, March 18	10,525
Thursday, March 19	10,525
Friday, March 20	10,525
Saturday, March 21	10,525
Sunday, March 22	10,525
Monday, March 23	10,525
Tuesday, March 24	10,525
Wednesday, March 25	10,525
Thursday, March 26	10,525
Friday, March 27	10,525
Saturday, March 28	10,525
Sunday, March 29	10,525
Monday, March 30	10,525
Tuesday, March 31	10,525

Total 277,650

\* Sunday, no issue.

The total number of copies printed in the month named above, 277,650, divided by 26, the number of issues, shows the average to be 10,678. This is a correct report of the issues of the Topeka Daily State Journal for the month of March, 1896, as stated.

**Francis P. MacLennan**  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Topeka, Kan., March 31, 1896.

## A Steady Growth.

By the way, to repeat a record already pretty familiar:

HOW WE GROW:

In 1885 the circulation was 800

January 1, 1891, were printed, 2,125

Daily average for year 1891, 4,320

Daily average for year 1892, 5,089

Daily average for year 1893, 6,212

Daily average for year 1894, 8,418

Daily average for year 1895, 9,217

Daily average for March, 1896, 10,678

Daily average for April, 1896, 10,525

Daily average week ending May 23, 11,070

Daily average week ending May 29, 11,273

Issue for Thursday, May 28, (St. Louis storm edition, etc.) 12,325

## Weather Indications.

Chicago, June 2.—For Kansas: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer in west portion tonight; warmer Wednesday; variable winds, shifting to southerly.

The assessors' returns show that Topeka contains more than half of the taxable property in Shawnee county.

Attention has been called to the fact that the United States never has a secretary of the treasury who believes in free silver 16 to 1. No, not after he becomes secretary.

The Lawrence Journal commiserates Topeka because it "gets no convention." Topeka has averaged two a week for three months. We shall manage to endure our loneliness.

In vetoing the river and harbor bill the president took occasion to remind congress that the appropriations proposed by the bill would be no less binding on the country than the bonds for the issuance of which he has been criticized.

Advocates of the gold standard argue that the value of a silver dollar in the United States with free coinage would be no more than the bullion value of the metal, or about 50 cents. They should be pleased with the prospect of having the flat thus squeezed out of the silver now in circulation.

## "FRED" FUNSTON."

Frederick Funston, who hails from Kansas only when he registers at a hotel or elsewhere, and floats about over the world from Alaska to New York, presumes to write about Kansas politics for the New York Evening Post and betrays his ignorance of everything Kansas in so doing.

Young Mr. Funston is away from Kansas most of the time, and only claims citizenship here when convenient. His ignorance may be excusable, but his misrepresentation of this paper is not. He says in a letter to the Post which he dates New York, where he now resides:

"The State Journal was at one time considered a sort of Republican paper, but was always regarded as a weak sister where the money question was concerned. It supported the infamous Lewelling administration which so disgraced Kansas, and has fought every Republican administration in recent years. The Democrats and Populists of Kansas are for free silver, almost without exception, but three-fourths of the Republicans are for the gold standard. There has been a vast improvement in that respect in the past two years, and last winter, when some of our representatives in congress showed by their votes that they were weak on the subject, the Republican papers of the state rebuked them with gratifying unanimity."

Youthful Mr. Funston adds:

"Next fall Kansas will elect eight Republican gold standard congressmen."

Every resident of Kansas knows that callow Mr. Funston is woefully ignorant or he is purposely falsifying. The Journal at no time supported the Lewelling administration. It was foremost in exposing its blunders and was mainly responsible for its overthrow. Furthermore it was offered the official state printing of Kansas if it would support Lewelling and his Populist party. "It refused the crown." No especial credit is claimed for this action, because the State Journal is a newspaper and not an organ of any party and has no ambitions to become an organ, but prefers to be a plain every day up-to-date newspaper. The Journal, however, has never believed that all the rascals were in the Populist party and all the saints in the Republican party. As a distinguished ex-senator from Kansas might say there are some rascals even in the Republican party, "now and then one." Three-fourths of the Republicans in Kansas are not for the gold standard. There are not 13,000 Republicans in Kansas who are for the gold standard. Eight gold standard Republicans will not be elected from Kansas this fall; two of the nominees, Curtis and Broderick, are out and out 16 to 1 silver men and only one candidate, Calderhead, is an avowed gold standard advocate, and it is by no means certain he will be elected. His district is not a gold standard district.

This congressional district, the Fourth, is honored and represented in Washington by Hon. Charles Curtis, a strong anti-gold standard congressman who is likely to receive this fall the greatest and most overwhelming majority ever accorded a congressman in this great district of Kansas.

In this connection it might be remarked that the American Newspaper Directory for 1895, just received today contains the following convincing statement and guaranty: "The Topeka Daily State Journal has credit for the largest circulation accorded to any daily published in the Fourth congressional district of Kansas, which has a population of 213,544, and the publishers of the American Newspaper Directory guarantee the accuracy of the circulation rating accorded to this paper by a reward of \$100 to the first person who successfully assails it."

The State Journal may be a "weak sister," but it thus proves that it has a large number of "strong brothers and sisters" reading it regularly.

There ought to be a law to prevent such young persons as Frederick Funston from imposing on people in such reputable journals as the New York Evening Post.

The fact is forcing itself on public attention that a very large portion of the cotton and wheat which was formerly shipped to European purchasers of those staples is now supplied by other countries. Though the countries which have superseded us in these markets are all on a silver basis or coin silver extensively, this fact is ignored by the supporters of a gold standard in seeking for a cause for the change. They pretend, instead, to find the solution in the difference in the wage scale between this country and its competitors. Yet the difference in wages is no greater now than it was when we supplied the world's markets and perhaps on the whole not so great.

If the enormous destruction of life which occurred at Moscow on the occasion of the big free feed given by the czar had occurred in Topeka, that gentleman would right now be the defendant in at least 1,000 damage suits. His offer of 1000 roubles to each bereaved family would be rejected with scorn.

## TRY THIS ON CALDERHEAD.

The Republicans of the Fifth district should follow the example set by the Democrats of Gen. Catching's district in Mississippi. Catching was a gold standard man and therein did not represent the sentiment of his district. He desired a renomination and his constituents told him if he would promise to stand by silver they would grant his wish. He promised. A similar course might be taken with Mr. Calderhead. If he refused the people would know what to do.

## PRATT IN DESPAIR.

That which has been hinted at and even threatened from time to time in recent years, has come about, in consequence of the financial policy of the government. The little town of Pratt has decided to make no further effort to meet its bonded obligations and to let the bondholders take the town.

Having once started who can say when this thing will stop; may it not extend from the town to the township, from the township to the county, from the county to the state and from the state to the nation unless the present ruinous financial policy shall be abandoned. Kansas, fortunately, is in a better condition than many other states. Her debt is small and she has the money in the treasury to pay it.

The people are told that the present monetary system is necessary to maintain the credit of the country and yet it must be apparent that the credit is growing weaker all the time. United States bonds which have in former years sold at 9 per cent can no longer be marketed at that figure. It is becoming a difficult matter to sell municipal, county and state bonds, bearing a profitable rate of interest at par. Default in payment of interest on this class of securities and on corporation bonds are of almost daily occurrence and now comes actual repudiation.

A few occurrences like that reported at Pratt may serve to open the eyes of the brokers, bond holders and money dealers of the east to the fact that the ruinous consequences which must inevitably follow a continuation of the gold standard will not be visited on the producers and creditor classes alone. There is a limit to the ability of the people to pay and when that is reached they will not be the only losers. They are willing and anxious to meet their obligations and will do so if given a chance, but it will be impossible for many of them unless the continuous and never ending decline in prices of commodities and productive property shall be arrested.

Taxes do not decrease and when property no longer produces enough to pay them, the owner is ready to give up. When this condition obtains in an entire town, nothing can be expected other than that the town will say to the holder of its bonds: come and get your property.

When the bond holders find that they cannot make any more out of the property than the original owners, perhaps they will let the light of reason, common sense and justice shine through their brains; now clouded by ignorance, prejudice and selfishness. But they will have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

All that Topeka has to do to relieve herself of the unpleasant prodding is to let up on the elongation of her face, give her mouth a more lateral pull and cease her lugubrious cant of "I am holier than thou."—Wichita Eagle.

You see Topeka can not conscientiously do this dear Wichita, because she is holier than thou. We thank the ruler of all that we are not as this publican. Now, hear the Eagle explode like a drop of water in a kettle of hot fat.

The Presbyterian general assembly, last week refused to give its endorsement to Senator Peffer's plan of having the government refuse revenue licenses in prohibition states. A resolution looking to that end was offered by Rudolph Hatfield but the lawyers in the assembly called it an exhibition of ignorance and it was voted down.

Even down in wicked Topeka they hold primaries instead of the old style conventions. That is the Republican party has for years nominated its candidates under the primary system in Shawnee county. Could it be possible that this is the reason given for Shawnee being the only pure Republican county in the state.—Lebanon Journal.

No doubt of it. In Topeka, Republicans are permitted to express their opinions freely and openly at the primaries, and since this plan has been in use, harmony has prevailed in local politics.

## BLAINE'S BODY REMOVED.

### The Remains to Be Taken Back to Augusta, Me.

Augusta, June 2.—The body of the late James G. Blaine will be taken from Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, Va., and will be brought to this city. Mrs. Blaine has decided to have both the body of her husband and her son Walker buried on Burnet Hill here, and the removal will occur probably this month. Mrs. Blaine has purchased three acres on the front of the hill for the purpose. If Col. Coppinger is willing the remains of his wife, daughter of Mrs. Blaine, will also be brought here.

Fitchburg Lee Leaves for Cuba. Tampa, Fla., June 2.—Fitchburg Lee, accompanied by his son, Fitchburg Lee, Jr., and Thomas Alexander of Lexington, Va., arrived here last evening and later tonight for Cuba. Gen. Lee says he will carefully study the situation in Cuba and does not intend to be hoodwinked regarding the battles.

## THE SIMIAN SANDOW.

### Remarkable Feats Performed By a New York Monkey.

### His Owner Induces Him to Exhibit His Marvelous Strength to a Reporter.

Sandow has a very dangerous rival in the great chacina monkey "Jacob" that has recently come to New York. Jacob is at present a member of Prof. Macart's trained animal troupe.

He plays an entirely original role among monkey actors. While the other artists of the company are standing on their heads or turning somersaults through hoops, Jacob performs the drudgery of the ordinary property man. During the act he carries heavy tables, hurries the ladders on and off the stage.

Jacob is no doubt the biggest and strongest monkey in the world. When standing erect he is nearly as tall as a man. His arms and legs are covered with hard, knobby muscles. Prof. Macart bought Jacob about six months ago, and during the short time he has had him he has made a very capable actor of him.

Jacob has shown such talent for the stage that it recently occurred to his owner that with a little more training he might appear in public as the strong monkey and eclipse the feats of the champion strong men of the world.

The professor gave a private exhibition of Jacob's feats of strength to a Sunday World reporter. Jacob was found in his dressing-room away down under the stage. He had just gone through his act with his usual skill and was being rewarded with a quart of beer, his favorite beverage.

The drink put him in the best of spirits and he was readily persuaded to give an exhibition.

A set of weights, which had been used by strong men at various times, were brought out for the test. At first Jacob could not be coaxed to touch the heavy iron. His trainer explained that as the monkey was very capricious, he might do him just such a trick when the curtain was up. Jacob was urged to go



JACOB, THE SIMIAN SANDOW.

on with this curious performance by a few well-directed blows from a whip. His first act was to catch up the 60-pound weight with a quick movement and hurl it with tremendous force at the opposite wall. A few more cuts of the whip persuaded him, however, to go on more quietly.

With some coaxing he lifted the 80-pound weight and then the 100-pound iron. The remarkable part was that he did all this without any apparent effort, but with a rapid, swinging movement.

A severe test was the lifting of the heavy dumbbells. Several pairs of the ordinary form of heavy dumbbells used by strong men were brought in. Jacob began with a light quick movement and lifted it high above his head. A heavier pair were laid before him.

Jacob pounced down upon these, but failed to raise them more than a few inches. The pair weighed 150 pounds. The monkey had not calculated their weight. At the second trial he raised them with a rapid, swinging motion high above his head. The bar when in this position was nearly six feet above the ground.

Then came the great test. The heaviest bar, holding together two immense iron balls, each weighing 125 pounds, was brought in. It took two able-bodied acene-shifters to carry it. Jacob was allowed a few minutes rest and then led to the heavy bar. This time he required considerable coaxing. At first the bar seemed too heavy for him. He appeared to lift with a great effort, but without raising the weight an inch.

"He is trying to deceive us," said his trainer. "He isn't lifting a pound." The professor coaxed him and patted his head, but to no purpose. The powerful muscles, which stood out on the monkey's legs and arms, looked as if they would bear the strain, and his trainer again applied the whip. At first Jacob snarled and backed away from the bar. Then, growing impatient by the sharp cuts of the whip, he sprang at the bar, and in an instant jerked the immense weight from the ground.

"Up with it, Jacob!" shouted his trainer, accompanying the words with a sharp blow of the whip. Jacob slowly raised himself to an upright position. The 250-pound bar was on a level with his head. An instant more and he had raised it high above his head. Then, with a spring, he dropped the bar and sprang backward as it fell.

Just at present Jacob cannot be depended upon to perform his feats of strength smoothly enough for the stage. But he will, no doubt, be fitted to appear in public in a short time.

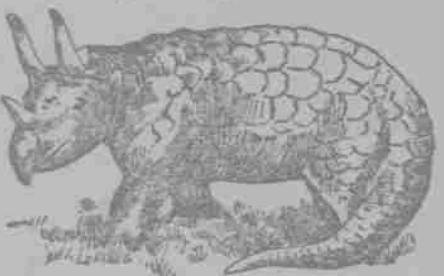
Keep Your Mouth Closed. People who keep their mouths closed except when they are talking, eating or drinking rarely contract colds or coughs.

## AN EXTINCT MONSTER.

### A Fearful Three-Eyed Reptile Which Once Dwelled in Colorado.

In times long since passed southern Colorado could boast of a fearful monster that had three eyes, and the skull of one of these has recently been added to the national museum at Washington. Scientists call this creature "Triceratops." It was a reptile, stood as high as the tallest elephant and was 25 feet in length, from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail. It was clad in massive plates of bone, and from its forehead sprang two sharp, curved horns, each a yard in length. Two eyes looked from below the forehead, and from the top of the skull an orb as large as the other two eyes combined gazed at the outer world. In all antediluvian history there is hardly as hideous a creature mentioned.

The size of the skull shown that the head of the beast was enormous, even for such a great body. In order to hold



A PREHISTORIC MONSTER.

it up without getting tired the owner was provided with a special structure in the shape of a frill of solid bone, six feet in width, extending backward from the head. To this tremendous muscles were attached. Truly, it must have been a formidable monster, though not dangerous unless attacked, inasmuch as it was sluggish and stupid. The brain was very small, in proportion to the bulk of the animal.

As for the third eye, nobody can say what the special purpose of it was. There is a common green lizard in Maryland, three inches long, that has the appearance of a similar eye in the top of its head, but it is blind. However, a corresponding organ is found in some turtles and in certain other reptiles, buried in the middle of the head, yet exhibiting all the most important elements of structure that go to make up an eye.

## GEN. HORACE PORTER.

### May Be McKinley's Running Mate on the Republican Ticket.

Gen. Horace Porter's career, which may now be rounded out with the vice presidency of the United States, has been eventful and interesting. He is 59 years old and has been in the eye of the public ever since the war of the rebellion. His friends contend that he will make a better running mate for Maj. McKinley than any other man who has been discussed for that high honor. Gen. Porter became a soldier as soon as it was possible for him to get a uniform. He entered the military academy in July, 1855, and was graduated in 1860. Gen. Merritt, of the regular army, and Gen. Kameur, afterward a confederate, were graduated with him. In 1861 he joined the expedition under Sherman and Dupont against Port Royal. He saw more service in the James Island expedition, as chief of ordnance under McClellan, at Harri-



GEN. HORACE PORTER.

son's Landing, at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga and other fields, and so pleased was Gen. Grant with him that Gen. Porter was put on the staff as aid de camp, with rank of lieutenant colonel. Five times during the four years of the war he was promoted for "gallant, faithful and meritorious services in the field." After the war Gen. Grant retained him in various capacities, and his relations with the general were of the warmest nature. In 1878 he became vice president of the Pullman company. His ability in great business affairs is as marked as was his capacity as a soldier. He has been connected with many important railroads, financial concerns, and commercial enterprises. He is a fluent writer, a lover of books, and an accomplished linguist.

## Pressure at the Earth's Center.

The philosophers who have figured on the condition of things at the earth's center give opinions which vary widely. Some think that the earth's interior is composed of white-hot molten matter; others are of the opinion that the pressure is so great that all substances have been condensed beyond our powers of conception. Dr. Young goes so far as to say that a block of steel 10 feet square would be pressed into a block only 2 feet square if taken 4,000 miles below the earth's surface.

## Infection from Parrots.

Two more deaths have occurred in Paris from disease caught from parrots suffering from consumption in an infectious form. As was recorded in previous cases, the persons who have died were in the habit of allowing the parrot to take seeds or other food from their lips.

## England's Church Percentage.

In England there is only one place of worship to every 4,000 persons.

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

# As the Twig is Bent

so the tree will grow. The early lessons of childhood leave a lasting impression. As the home is the true sphere of woman, she cannot begin too young to acquire the art of taking care of it. One of the most helpful lessons she can learn is that

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is not only the most efficient means of keeping things clean, but the most economical as well. Whether used for washing clothes or cleaning house it proves its worth beyond question. It's never too late for a woman to learn the Clairette lesson. Sold everywhere.

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